The Bombay Gazette.

575

No. 6,352.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs.	48 0
including postage.....	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„	26 0
including postage	„	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
including postage	„	81 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	„	6 0
including postage.....	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8
Third Ditto ..... „	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „	0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRITTO—CROSS—June 11th, at Mangalore, by the Right Rev. Dr. Fre Miguel, Bishop, Mr. F. J. Britto, to Miss Ruffina Cross, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. Cross, Post Master

DEATH.

BRAGANZA—May 17th, at Goa, Mapuça Florinda Pinto Braganza, relict of the late Mathew Braganza, Esq., Merchant at Belgaum, aged 63 years, deeply regretted by her numerous relations and friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

LOUDON—June 11th, at Madras, the wife of Major Loudon, of a daughter.

PERRIMAN—June 19th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. D. R. Perriman, Assistant Secretary to the Madras Religious Tract and Book Society, of a daughter.

SULLIVAN—June 9th, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. E. Sullivan, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.

SERRES—June 10th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Brevet Major Serres, 23rd Regiment L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—LEE—June 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. John Gorton, M. A., E. Le Brenton Butler, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. 76th Regiment, to Annie Tolderey, daughter of the late Francis Valentine Lee, Esq., of Boraston, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

LOWRY—June 11th, at her residence, Greenfield, Ootacamund, Margaret, relict of the late James Patterson Lowry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

VIBART—June 13th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain E. D. H. Vibart, 30th Regiment Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—NICHOLSON—June 13th, at Ghazeepore, by the Rev. J. Sharpe, C. M. Armstrong, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazeepore, to Harriett Ellen, third daughter of R. Nicholson, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Azimgurh.

NICHOLSON—MAWSON—June 13th, at Ghazeepore, by the Rev. J. Sharpe, A. J. Nicholson, Esq., Corps of Guides, to Eleanor Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Mawson, Esq.

JOHNSON—MATHEWS—June 12th, at Chunar, by the Rev J. F. Sharpe, Assistant Apothecary H. Johnson, G-16th Brigade R. A., to Miss E. C. Mathews.

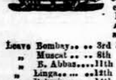
DEATHS.

MATHESON—June 13th, at Bareilly, suddenly, of heart apoplexy, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Y. Matheson, Staff Corps.

CLARKE—June 10th, at Sasawur, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. P. Clarke, Steward of the Lawrence Military Asylum, aged 29 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kor ect, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Bussorah	
Muscat	3rd & 17th	Kowet	19th & 2nd
B. Abbas	5th & 19th	Bushire	23rd & 6th
Lingah	9th & 23rd	Lingah	26th & 9th
Bahrein	11th & 25th	B. Abbas	28th & 3rd
Bushire	13th & 27th	Muscat	29th & 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th & 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd & 16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer from Akkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Days of Departure.

They usually about.....11th and 25th.
Notice on.....5th and 20th.

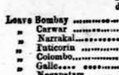
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 760 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Narrakal	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 24
„ Galle		„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Negapatam	24	„ Galle	14
„ Madras	25 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	27 3	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Vizagatam	28 4	„ Narrakal	1
„ Bimlipatam	28 5	„ Carwar	4
Arrive Calcutta	30 5	Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Gallantine, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 6	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 2
Second Class	0 3	0 2½	0 2	0 2	0 1½
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 54 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	25 0 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 26th instant.

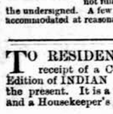
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 15th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 30th instant.



THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1037 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTI N. YOUNG & Co.,

Agents ship Daphne.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 15th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Kennington*, Howard, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Howard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Howard.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Acids, per ship *Kennington*, Howard, Master, from London, marked as follows:—

A in a diamond 91/140—50 Cases,
C. F. in a diamond 164/7—4 Cases,

Shipped by Messrs. T. Haveside & Co. and Burgoyne and Burbidges, respectively, are hereby requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take delivery immediately, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Malabaur Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay [Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th June 1866.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. RUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

27th Anny 1041

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Alleppy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for 15th August 1866

the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	Rs.	As. 10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „		10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „		10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „		12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... „		10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „		20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... „		20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... „		20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.		7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.		4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... ... „		4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „		4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ..... „		6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks .....per doz.		20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „		11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.		3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.		2 12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „		1 12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „		2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „		3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.		4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... „		4 8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „		2 12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... „		4 8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „		4 4
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.		
Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet,	Rs.	26, 28
and 30 each.		
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.		
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.		
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.		
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.		
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.		
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.		

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

MR. WM. EMERSON'S temporary OFFICES are at 7, Church Gate Street.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MCCOMBIE AND SONS' AUCTION SALE.—CLOSING BUSINESS.—The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that the whole of their varied and valuable Stock of OILMAN'S STORES, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next the 25th instant. Further particulars will appear in their Auctioneers' (Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.'s) Advertisements.

This Sale will afford a very favourable opportunity to Messes, Clubs, Private Individuals and,Dealers, for laying in Stocks of the Articles in question.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months, Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretary.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages,
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.

CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK, } Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS AND COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.	
Do. do.	with Pekoe.
Do. do.	with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.	
Do. do.	with Pekoe.
Do. do.	with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.	
Do. New Hyson separate.	

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c., which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—38746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a strong enquiry for Bank of Bombay shares and Elphinstones, the former advanced from 39 to 31 discount, and the latter from 500 to 575 and close firm at 545; New Do. from 45 to 60; United Victorias from 925 to 960; Asiatics from 35 to 60; Old Financials from 13 to 16; Back-bays from 1,350 to 1,700 per share. Market closes active. Considerable business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta ... ... at	At sight ...	100
Do. ... ... at	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ... ... at	60 Do. do. ...	99¼
Madras ... ... at	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ... ... at	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotation.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	60 dis. nom.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	60 per share.
.....	200	150	.....	Asiatic New Issue..	20 per share.
2,10,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	230 per share.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	(c. & n.) 95 dis.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	31 p ct dis.
150,000	250	250	8	Bombay City Bank	20 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.a	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
5,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	18 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India, & China.	9 p ct dis.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	2 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	Rs. 20 p share nom.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	2½ p ct pm. nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	32 p share.
200,000	100	20	.....	London& Bombay Bk	Rs. 3 p share.
2,500,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Madras Bank... ...	60 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	210 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	3 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	20 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...Rs. 87
,, ,,	,, ,,	Loan 1858-59	,, ,, 93
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1855-56	,, ,,
,, ,,	,, ,,	1842-43	,, 9¼
,, ,,	,, ,,	1844-45	,, ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	,, ,, 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...			,, ,, 103½
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	,, ,, 110½

PRICE CURRENT, 22nd June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs.	Per candy.
Dhollera	...	300
Bhownuggur and Moota (New) ...	...	305
Surat and Broach (New) ...	...	300
Forebunder (New) ...	...	250
Veerawal (New) ...	...	250
Khandeish (New) ...	...	290
Dharwar (now ready) ...	...	295
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	...	285
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ...	...	305

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 22.

Trench, Lieutenant R., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY COLONEL WILBY.

Bombay, Friday, 22nd June.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain Bromhead, 1/4 Foot, from 24th to 30th June, on private affairs.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th June.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain R. A. Mostyn, 95th Foot, from 14th April to 13th July, to England, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with Troops on the voyage.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Orwin, 49th Foot, from 24th May to 22nd July, on medical certificate, in extension, to remain at Mount Aboo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
22 Tennyson .....Graves .....Calcutta, May 20.
Castiglione .....Brogger .....Sunderland, Feb. 18.
Khandeish .....Story .....London, March 22.
Vestal.. .....Nacoda .....Judda, May 19.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Tennyson*.—Spoke the ships *Carsorn*, from Rangoon bound to Cork; *Sarah Vickerson*, from Calcutta to Liverpool; *Susan Hinckley* (American), from Calcutta to New Orleans; *Aurora*, from Madras to London; *Pine IX.*, (French), from Calcutta to Mauritius; and *Glenalvon*, from the ditto to Liverpool—asked to be reported.

Per *Khandeish*.—Spoke the ship *New Castle*, from Calcutta bound to London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Vlasset*, W. Nattrass, bound to London.
Ship *Hannibal*, Hill, bound to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1087 Daphne, Miles—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 12)
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 15)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. April 21)
983 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co. (c. l. May 7)
292 Canan Family, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
858 Devonshire, Higgan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 2)
1305 Dumouriez, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 26)
1095 Enminides, Foe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1199 Hampden, Yaxley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 16)
1328 Hahneman, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. May 1)
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhthreck—Knoop & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1246 Madura, Parlett—J. Clover & Co.
1699 Oriental, Samlerson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1503 Prosperine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1148 The raign, Fleming—W. L. A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)

FOR HAVRE.

498 Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. May 5)

FOR CALCUTTA.

559 Bombay Castle (s), Holaston—B. F. Cama & Co.
914 Iskenderabib, Studer.
1227 Strongbow, Dixon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
891 Western Star, Dubern—H. M Seedick
1696 Zoroaster, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1275 Rangoon (s) McCulloch.

FOR SIAM.

[891 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c. l. May 8)

FOR KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

458 Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 16)

FOR BATAVIA.

784 Oscar, Gadda—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

396 Aden, Ripley—H. M. Seedick.
1094 Andaman, Aspler—Lyon Brothers.
272 Amy Warwick, Rawson.
1243 Aberlone, Coates—J. Clover & Co.
567 Akbar Shah, Gaskill—H. M. Seedick.
853 Amherwill—Martin, Young & Co.
1042 Arumfel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
710 Australia, Winster—W. Nicol & Co.
890 Bombay, McMillan—Roger Price & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1095 C. S. Lemon, Gordon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1268 Calomet, Bingham—B. & A. Hormasjee.
1282 Canova, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.
1031 Castiglione, Brogger.
840 Catherine Apear (s), Swanson.
1224 Caspersbwn, Thomas—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1160 Clodger, Hatch—Stearns, Hobart & Co..
1195 Chrystie, Sutcliffe—W. Nicol & Co.
561 City of Edinburgh, Soades—W. Nicol & Co.
623 City of London, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
684 City of Ottawa, Barnett.
918 Cleopatra, Camelie—W. Nicol & Co.
Comorin (s), Taunton—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Corra Lynn, Lamont—M. Nesserwanjee.
1420 Dhara ur, Loutte—Robinson & Co.
1066 Egeria, Burnes—Coupland & Co.
647 Emma, Hall—W. Nicol & Co.
1008 Eurydice, Brett—Finlay, Scott & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford.
632 Fa ze Allum, Stafford.
1072 Gavin Steel, Whyte—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1006 Gilbert Thompson, Moor—E. Bates & Co.
891 Gmgs (s), Hancom—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
620 Hydaree, Crichton.
1041 Indomitable, Poyntz—Hajee Seedick.
670 Indore (s), Gain—B. F. Cama & Co.
650 Jessie Ann, Andrew—W. Nicol & Co.
535 Kate Swanston, Nacoda.
1323 Kathay, Paphaun—Finlay, Scott & Co.
725 Kennington, Howard.
1274 Khandeish, Berry.
1023 Khersan, Wilson—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1048 Knighton, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
760 Kuiros (s), Baldwin—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
719 Kurrachee, Gilmore—Rooper Price & Co.
874 Kuarovin, Grey—R. Haina.
451 Lady Canning, Sutherland.
902 Lady Milton, Davis—Coupland & Co
1277 Laila Rookh, Barl—Robinson & Co.
1177 Lancashire, Bennett—W. Nicol & Co.
1004 Lloyd Rayner, Pollock—A. & A. Trading Co.
778 Malcrafts, Brown—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1295 Mabel, Henderson.
423 Marie, Coulson—B. Touche & Co.
641 Marrington, Graham.
389 Marlahn (s), Inkell—W. Nicol & Co.
1300 Milton, Smith—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
718 Mirage, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Mistress of the Seas, Leggett.
815 Monitor, Doyal—Gaddum & Co.
993 Montrose, McInterver—Lyon Brothers.
611 Mountstuart Elphinstone, Freebody.—Ewart, Latham & Co.
716 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
1049 Nagasaki, Masterton—W. Neal & Co..
360 Nasree, Nacoda.
834 Nydia, McKerlie—Anstie Trading & Co.
1183 Ophelia, Strickland—Blackwell & Co.
304 Pasee Partout, Parrett.
574 Phœnix, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Palmerston, Sengrove—W. Nicol & Co.
936 Preston, Donald—Lyon Brothers.
1204 Princess of Wales, Cayzer—A. & A. Trading Co.
608 Ponting, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
692 Ruby Castle, Harris—W. Nicol & Co.
1298 Ratifern, Mitchell—M. Nusserwanjee.
1352 Retriever, Benham—W. Nicol & Co.
461 Richard Cobden, Berry—E. Bates & Co.
1006 Robin, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co..
1080 Rothley, Lock—Martin, Young & Co.
1445 Rothsay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
670 Royal Albert, Henderson—Coupland & Co.
1782 Sancta, Miller—J. W. Wright & Co.
995 Sea Pink, Chewett—J. Clover & Co.
899 Sebastapol, Mackenzie—Bates & Co.
883 Sir B. Frere (s), Tolput—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1049 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—A. & A. Trading Co.
1164 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—Bates & Co.
1424 Sparkhouse, Butler.
711 Sultana, Henderson—Lawrence & Co.
1175 Talisman, Whiteway—Martin, Young & Co.
1310 Tennyson, Graves.
662 Thistle, McPhail—W. Nicol & Co.
813 Unrivalled, Hedgecock—E. Bates & Co.
687 Vanguard, McIntyre—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
88 Vestel, Nacoda.
944 Victoria, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
984 Volante, Tinmouth—J. Clover & Co.
1843 W. P. Russell, Jewett.
1031 West Riding, Beazley—J. Clover & Co.
738 William Kinstone, Logan—Jamsetjee & Hormasjee.
1196 Yamuna (s), Bonfellow—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
849 Zenhander, Taylor—Blackwell & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Khandeish*, Captain STOREY, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain STOREY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONAH.—A SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will be run between Bombay and Poonah, commencing from MONDAY next the 25th Instant, calling at the undermentioned Stations shown below.

Down Train.	A. M.	Up Train.	A. M.
Bombay ...Dep. ...	9- 0	Poonah... ...Dep. ...	7-35
Byculla ... ... do. ...	9-20	Kirkee ... ... do. ...	7-45
Dadur ... ... do. ...	9-36	Chinchwod ... do. ...	8-20
Coorla ... ... do. ...	9-53	Tullegaum ... do. ...	9-10
Bhandoop ... do. ...	10-27	Kurkulla ... do. ...	9-55
Tannah ... ... do. ...	10-45	Lanowlee ... do. ...	10-38
Callian ... ... do. ...	11-37		P. M.
Budlapoor ... do. ...	12-10	Kurjut ... ... do. ...	1-25
	P. M.	Narel ... ... do. ...	1-57
Narel ... ... do. ...	12-59	B dlapoor ... do. ...	2-35
Kurjut ... ... do. ...	1-30	Callian ... ... do. ...	3-10
Lanowlee ... do. ...	4 28	Tannah ... ... do. ...	3-52
Kurkulla ... do. ...	5- 5	Bhandoop ... do. ...	4- 7
Tullegaum ... do. ...	5.40	Coorla ... ... do. ...	4-38
Chinchwod ... do. ...	6-16	Dadur ... ... do. ...	4-53
Kirkee ... ... do. ...	6-48	Byculla ... ... do. ...	5-12
Poonah ... ... Arri. ...	7- 0	Bombay ... Arri....	5-25

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and at Kurrachee in partnership with Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the abovementioned DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading as aforesaid, held at the Office of the said Firm, at No. 7 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, in pursuance of the Advertisement published in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jam-i-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar* Newspapers, respectively, on the Twelfth instant, the following Resolutions were duly passed by a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented:—

1. That Mr. Anthony Morrison do take the Chair.—Carried unanimously.

2. That the Estate of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, be wound up under the management of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court for that purpose.—Carried unanimously.

3. That Mr. W. H. Peile, of the Agra Bank, Mr. Henry Wilson, and Mr. Damodhur Heerjee be appointed Trustees, and that no security be given by such Trustees, and that 2½ per cent. commission on the Assets realized be paid to the Trustees.—Carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Ledbitter.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1866.

A. MORRISON, Chairman.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
German Unity.
Mr. Smollet on the Indian Land Question.
The Bombay Reclamation Company.
Capital and Credit.
Colonel North's Committee and the Indian Army.
The Bombay Education Society's Press.
The Rains.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
Commercial Morality.
Coal in the Punjaub.
Disagreeable People.
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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	23	Venus in greatest Hel. Lat (N) at 5-6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	7 15	7 47	
Sun.	24	St John Bapt. Midsum.	5 25	6 39	8 15	8 41	
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest Hel.	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 39	
Tues.	26	Sun and Uranus in conjunction at 6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	9 59	10 12	
Wed.	27	Saturn on the Meridian at 19 P.M.	5 26	6 39	10 31	10 50	
Thurs.	28	Full Moon at 8-26 A.M.	5 26	6 39	11 10	11 27	21st June 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 4s.
Fri.	29	Civil Twilight lasts at 42m.	5 23	6 39	11 46	—	

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Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—*Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 16
AGRA ...	June 16	LAHORE	June 13
ALLAHABAD ...	June 15	LONDON ...	May 26
AUSTRALIA ...	June 3	MAURITIUS ...	May 7
ALEXANDRIA ...	May 26	MADRAS ...	June 15
BANGALORE ...	June 16	MALTA ...	May 17
CALCUTTA ...	June 15	MEERUT ...	June 15
CAPE ...	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND ...	June 9
CEYLON ...	June 1	OUDH ...	June 13
COCHIN ...	May 26	PENANG ...	May 22
DELHI ...	June 16	PUNJAUB ...	June 13
FRANCE ...	May 19	SUEZ ...	June 6
HONGKONG ...	May 13	SINGAPORE ...	May 30

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

WE think some remarks of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in a recent police case, are worthy of preservation, if considered in connection with the spirit which has animated Bombay for the last few years. We have a great esteem for the Parsee Magistrate, and look upon his utterances as being, if not brilliant, yet fairly representative of the sentiments of that portion of society which prides itself chiefly on its respectability. It was, therefore, not without some interest that we read the police report of the following case:—A pays a visit to his friend B, and asks him to come over and play a rubber of whist or some other game. B is unable to go that day. A remains alone in the room for a short time; on the morrow B misses some ornaments which he had left in a drawer; he fancies that A took them, and charges him with the theft accordingly. There was no evidence whatever, and the case was dismissed. His Worship "told the prosecutor and prosecutor that they were both bad characters." Why? Was B bad because he had lost his ornaments? Was A bad because he had not taken them? No; it was that wicked acquaintance with the devil's books that made them stink in the nostrils of the Magistrate. "The prosecutor admitted, in cross-examination, that he generally goes to gamble at Coorla." That was the head and front of his offending. A man who risked his money on a chance! Shocking depravity! It served him quite right to lose his ornaments! As for the man who did not steal them, he courted Blind Fortune also. His Worship "wondered that such professed gamblers were not found out by the police. If they were brought before him and convicted, he would deem it his duty to punish them severely. An Act had now been passed by which they would not in future be able to carry on their vicious practices with impunity."

We suppose the Magistrate can scarcely have had in his mind Act XIX. of 1857, which is being now employed to such good purpose by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, yet it is impossible to help imagining that some thought of the tone of Bombay commerce prompted the above philippic against the vicious and immoral practice of gambling. He may have wished to point a moral at the expense of the unfortunate objects of his censure for the benefit of the mercantile portion of the city. The *Bombay Saturday Review* was fain to admit that men, in hasting to be rich, could not refrain from dealing in that most fluctuating and fascinating of commodities, cotton, and thus far we frankly confess that we agree, and that the spirit of commerce in our island must, for a considerable time to come at least, be what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee considers an evil spirit; our merchants must put their money on a chance; and the Pharisees will still think that it serves them right if they lose it. After all, what is gambling? This is a vexed question. Four Englishmen were one day sitting in the *Restaurant* of the *Kursaal* at Homburg. They were two clergymen, an officer in the army, and a gentleman of independent means, and had all been playing vigorously the whole day. One of the clergymen, who had lost rather heavily, began to moralise on what really constituted a gambler, His opinion was (for that day) that every one who played a game of pure chance deserved the objectionable appellation. The other clergyman, who played timidly, differed; he thought that a gambler was one who risked more than he could afford to pay. The man of means characteristically defined gambling as playing with capital instead of income; while the soldier, who cared not a rush what he is called, asserted that in his opinion every man who goes to Homburg to play *rouge et noir* is a gambler; *solventur risu tabulæ*. This caught the whole party, and finished the argument. The moral of this anecdote is that the question is a very open one, and that it is not easy to define within what limits commerce may safely act, without laying itself open to the charge of gambling. We certainly gambled most flagrantly when we bought and sold Mazagons at ten thousand premium, and Back Bays at forty thousand. Theoretically Bombay is not at all tired of gambling; it is only tired of losing. And a community may gamble, and the members thereof ruin each other, provided it be done in the share market, and the counters be shares, and British law will smilingly approve. If an unhappy wretch or two gambles at Coorla, and the counters be dice, British Legislation purses up its lips, grows indignant, passes an Act to suppress them, and Magistrates as in duty bound denounce the infatuated creatures as "bad characters." Such is the contradiction in British law, and we admit it is a contradiction difficult or impossible legislatively to remedy so long as Government interferes at all with games of chance. Miserable men who play for a few pies, a few rupees, or a gold ornament or two, and thus render themselves amenable to the police, are of course branded as blackguards, although their game is a simple honest turning of the dice, with no thought in their heads of "cheating" each other. Gentlemen in their bungalows on Malabar Hill, who play at cards a whole night long and stake sums large or small, of course remain "gentlemen" because they do not squat down upon the street or Esplanade, or play at Coorla. Capitalists who gamble in the share market do so with loaded dice, but law has no anathemas for these. No doubt the poor wretches who play for pice in the streets or rupees at Coorla are sadly depraved individuals! They are much more than fraudulent insolvents, and much worse than men who get up bubble companies, actually to gamble in shares, ostensibly to chuck their money into the sea in the shape of mud! They are much worse than respectable merchants who speculate fathoms deep beyond their means in the hope of a rise in cotton. If those are unprincipled ruffians who try to gain money on a chance, without expending honest labour in return, where will Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's anathemas end?

The disclosures that are daily being made now bring to light a state of things in Bombay and elsewhere which few probably believed to have existed. Every one knows that incompetency in some professions, and recklessness in most, had been widely prevalent in Bombay, but that such want of rectitude had been displayed, few may have been inclined to credit. There is too much disposition to treat insolvency as a capital joke; and commercial honour as a figment. We must yet see Bombay repent before the world's esteem can be re-conquered; repent in sackcloth and ashes, not in mail-phætons and with champagne.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

Within the short period of eighteen months Bombay has compressed the experience of half a century; and it is an experience which, if we mistake not, will prove rich in future results. It has been purchased at an immense cost of money and character, but it will lay the foundations of a truer commercial prosperity for Bombay than was either dreamed of or honestly attempted when our heads were all turned by the possession of enormous wealth. At the beginning of 1865 credit had expanded to alarming dimensions, and to-day it is impossible to borrow a rupee upon the best security. Men who fell with the crash of the share mania, and who scrambled again into business by good luck or the benevolence of their creditors, have been buried once more beneath the ruins caused by the decline in the price of cotton; and men who seemed to stand beyond the reach of danger during the disasters of 1865 are now trembling on the brink of insolvency—have indeed fallen or are expected daily to fall. Banks that would have emptied their tills a year and a half ago to nameless and penniless adventurers, that they might bury the borrowed money in the slough of despond—the share market—are now compelled, as a matter of life and death with themselves, to be exacting in the recovery of loans from any one likely to be in a position to pay them. The run which has been made on all the Banks here has paralysed them and brought monetary business of every kind to a dead pause—putting every institution and nearly every firm to shifts—which furnish to the homilist much food for reflection when he remembers the inflated pride of the period of the mania. Last week alone, 30 lacs of rupees (£300,000) were drawn from the Bank of Bombay either by its own depositors, or by Banks who had deposited balances with it, and this, too, although some Banks had previously been almost literally emptied of their deposits. The suspension of the Commercial Bank did much to destroy confidence and spread alarm, as the bulk of the shares was held in Bombay. The suspension of the Agra, unexpected as it was, did not affect Bombay so severely as that of the Commercial. The focus of suffering in connection with the Commercial lies in Bombay; in the case of the Agra, so far as India is concerned, the distress is distributed throughout the country, and will be particularly felt by numerous officers of the army in the East, who had either deposits with, or loans from, or held shares in, the Bank. With two old established Banks suddenly collapsing before the eyes of the community, it does not surprise us, looking at the history of Banking in Bombay since the middle of 1864, that the confidence of both natives and Europeans in the Banks that still remain among us is at a very low ebb. The new Banks, the fungi and smut of the mania, lie more or less broken-backed and prostrate, unfit to take the golden opportunity placed within their reach by the accumulated adversities which have beset the older Banks. Their fortunes have indeed sunk with the general decline. Their capital was locked up in shares purchased at insane premiums, and as all kinds of stock have sunk to enormous discounts, the Banks' losses rise as the value of their securities decline. It is the principle of see-saw—the securities become worthless or go down, and as the books must be balanced, the losses mount up and kick the beam. These Banks, it is true, have lost little in consequence of the recent fall in cotton, for the sufficient reason that they had previously lost, some of them their all, some of them nearly their all, by investments in shares. It is something for them to boast of, that a number of the old Banks that had gone prudently through the share mania has disappeared, and that others are enfeebled and emasculated. They may boast of it, but it brings no credit to them. They were saved from swift inurnment—though the messenger of dissolution still beckons them on—by the simple fact that they were not able to do as much business as to endanger their existence. The deposits, therefore, drawn from the older Banks have not found their way into the new. Large sums have been invested in Government Securities, and large sums are buried in the earth until brighter times come. There it will lie for a month or two, until honest men will see which of our Banks shall pass through the fiery furnace of their present afflictions, and until dishonest men, unwilling to meet their re-drafts, shall have whitewashed themselves by means of the accommodating Acts of the legislature and the bland amenities of Judges that pave a smooth and comfortable path for fraudulent insolvents. There is no city in the world where there are such inducements to fraudulent insolvency as exist in Bombay. The British Government must be infinitely more than human, or infinitely blind, or infinitely indifferent if they are not aware of the facilities for fraud which are positively offered to insolvent knaves! It has reduced the law of insolvency to a simplicity unknown even in Scotland. Meanwhile Bombay lies expectant, and broken in spirit, awaiting the redrafts which are preparing for her. We have not yet reached the lowest point of our misfortunes, but the day and the hour are near at hand.

The distrust which prevails in Bombay regarding our Banking institutions and the suspension of the Agra Bank has generated widespread talk regarding the necessity of a new Bank being established in this city. Such a Bank with none of the traditions and consequences of the share mania clinging to it is, it is quite evident, indispensable; but the time has not yet come for even seriously considering the scheme, far less for projecting it. The main difficulty will be to get men whose hands are pure from speculation in times past as promoters and directors, for it was the misfortune of Bombay at the end of 1864 and beginning of 1865 that nearly every man laid aside the duties of his profession or calling to turn speculator. Diogenes might well seize his lantern in broad daylight, and go forth into the busiest part of Bombay in search of a man who had not become speculator. Lawyers laid aside their robes or neglected their briefs; doctors resigned their practise; merchants neglected their commerce; military men were sighing from afar after the spoils of the share market, and even Government officials yielded to the syren influences that decoyed generally to ruin. This will not be the least of the difficulties; for if notorious speculators are to guide the destinies of the new institution, it can never be successfully launched nor can it meet with due confidence. The spirit does not exist in Bombay for entering upon the scheme at present, and to all appearances will not exist for months to come. As we have said the matter is only talked of, but the talk is the foreshadowing of an inevitable coming event. Bombay is, as we have long maintained, surfeited with Banks which must sooner or later sign their own death warrant; but it is now much in need of a new, sound, and properly managed undertaking.

Bombay boasts of a harbour one of the most spacious in the world; but it possesses a Government which seems to be one of the most imbecile among civilized nations. Its quayage and wharfage accommodation for shipping and unshipping goods is on a par with that furnished by an English country seaport of the humblest pretensions; it is the emporium of a great empire, and it possesses the accommodation of an English fishing village. On its splendid sheet of water, 56 square miles in area, rides a merchant fleet from all the quarters of the compass. The fleet cannot approach the shore to discharge or receive its cargo, but so long as it was possible to make up for this misfortune by peddling native go-betweens that fetch and carry between the vessel and the shore, it might be too much to expect a drowsy British Government to bestir itself to equelise the harbour accommodation with the commercial requirements of Bombay. Once within the hospitable bosom of the Bay the fleet may ride secure from the wildest storms of the South-West Monsoon, but the entrance to the harbour is one of considerable danger. Year after year, ship after ship has been wrecked while striving to make an entrance into the harbour. It may have been too much to expect Government to take means directly or indirectly for having the harbour accommodation put into a merely respectable condition; but it could not be too much to expect that either Government or the harbour authorities should provide the requisite signals to enable vessels to steer their way into the harbour in safety, and also means of prompt assistance when any accident occurs, and accidents occur frequently. Within the last three days two vessels have been wrecked, one in consequence of defective lighting appliances, and the other for want of the most common and humble means of helping a ship in distress. The crew in the case of the one vessel which turned out to be the *Stafford*, bound from Sunderland to Bombay, committed themselves to their boats and escaped. The other was a pilgrim ship with about 500 Mahomedans who were retur

into the caste (having come to the Jamat with his relatives and expressed his penitence), has to pay double or quadruple that sum. In regard to the sum read it is invariable, for it is not to be expected that poor men would take a second wife. Excommunications also take place in the case of persons who have been religiously disobedient. No case of a man dying while under excommunication has occurred, for no one cares to remain outside the caste; therefore I cannot say where the body of such a one would be buried. In regard to the contributions made by the Kojahs to the Aga, they know well to whom the money goes, otherwise they would not pay a pie. I have been in Bombay five times. I was married here 24 years ago, and paid a fee to the Mukhi on the occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am paid Rs. 300 a year. All my expenses are paid by the Aga. I have two horses provided for me, and each of the other Kamarias has one; and all the expenses for eating, &c., are defrayed with the money of the Aga. I am regarded as a man of consequence in Kattyawar. I never discharge the Aga; I regard him as the representative of Ali, but it is Ali whom I regard as the Friend of God. I look upon Ali as the representative of God. We do not excommunicate those in Kattyawar who do not pay the dasoon regularly. I consider it necessary that *dasoon* should be paid, but these are hard times, and we manage it somehow. Sometimes people murmur, and say that the amount is too much. I take as much as I can get, but in a proper way. If a man who ought to pay twenty rupees says he can only pay ten I may accept that sum, but if I choose I may enforce the full payment, and if the party does not pay I would excommunicate him. In the case of the marriage and other fees they must be paid.

Mr. Scoble—Would those who refused be excommunicated?

Witness—There is no trouble about that, for the marriage cannot take place till the fee is paid. I know no instance where a man has been prevented from marrying on account of a refusal to pay the usual fee; indeed, I don't remember any one who ever refused to pay it.

Mr. Scoble—Have you the power of preventing a birth in the same way as you can prevent a marriage? What do you do if they refuse to pay the fee in that case?

Witness—No instance has ever occurred. Supposing the fee to be refused, it would not be a matter of such importance as to demand excommunication. I was married before the Kazi of Bombay, and I joined in a Suni ceremony on the occasion under mental reservation. There was a *luggun* drawn up before I was married. The Kojahs of Kattyawar never worship in the Suni form. The funeral ceremony and the *Ghurul* (performed three days after death) and also the *nikkah* (marriage) ceremony are performed in the Suni fashion; but all the prayers and ceremonies in the Jamat Khana are conducted in the Shia form. About four or four and a half years ago we signed a confession of faith at the direction of the Aga. I sent out my men to obtain signatures to that document. I went myself to Mawa, beside Bhownuggar (which is not in my district), for the purpose of getting signatures. There are many Kojahs there.

By the Court—I assembled the Kojahs in the Jamat Khana, and asked them to sign the document, but they declined to do so. Out of 40 or 45 houses about 10 or 20 stood out against the signature of the document, their reason being that they had business dealings with members of the reformers' party in Bombay.

Mr. Scoble—They resolved to continue their old Suni practices?

Witness—They did not say so. They said "We have always been Shias; so what is the use of taking our signatures." They have since declined to give up the practice of marrying before the Kazi. It is not the case that at Jafferabad, Tarabunder and Waitsunder the Kojahs declined to sign the document. It may be the case that they are still continuing their Suni practices there, but I do not know whether it is so. I have a brother—a *Sadoo* or Hindu saint,—who has been expelled from the Kojah community on account of his being so. He has inaugurated a new Hindu sect in Kattyawar, but it is not the case that any Kojahs follow him.

Dhunjeebhoy Ragoo, examined by Mr. Howard, said—I am a Kojah merchant of Bombay, and am 36 or 37 years of age. My father—Ragoo Herat by name—was at one time a Mukhi of the Kojahs. I have since inquired into the history, customs, religion, and sacred books of the caste, and am acquainted with the facts of the recent quarrels in the community. I have always lived in Bombay. I never heard before this last dispute that Pir Sudrooddeen was a Suni, nor did I ever hear that the Kojahs were Sunis. I have never seen anything of a Suni character in the books of the Kojahs, but I have observed Shia characteristics in them. The names of Ali and of Imams Hassan and Hoosein occur in them. Ali is referred to as the Kalif and as the Wasee, or heir, of Mahomed. He is also called *Moula* or *Moula Ali*

His Lordship—No other name?

Witness—No.

Examination continued—[Shown a volume of the *Gnan*] This book contains the pedigree of Aga Khan which goes back to the time of Ali. The pedigree is repeated in the *Doosra*. The Sunis do not respect the *Pandnama*, but we do. The former regard Ali as only the fourth Kalif. I was in Bombay when the Aga came. The reformers' party joined in welcoming him on his arrival; I saw some of them kissing his hand.

Mr. Scoble remarked that the relators did not deny the external respect which they paid to Aga Khan.

Examination continued—I have seen all the reforming party going in their own side, when the Aga was leading. I have a *mohar* made of the dust of Karbela. This one (produced) I have had for four or five years. I have had one ever since my childhood. I use it in prayer, and I have seen members of the reforming party use similar *mohars*. I have been present in the Jamat Khana when Aga Khan served out the dust of Karbela in water; I have taken it from him myself on those occasions. I remember that the custom existed before he came to Bombay, the Mukhi in charge of the Jamat Khana reformers" taking the dust at that time, and I have seen them taking it from the hands of the Aga. I have also been in the Jamat Khana at the time of the Mohurrum when the Aga was present. At such times I was seen to bow down. I would say his prayers behind a Shia; but I have seen Shias praying behind a Suni. Kojahs sometimes do so, and I have seen other Shias from Central India, Lucknow, &c., do the same. I have seen those Shias who pray in the Suni mosque in Bombay. It is four years since I observed any change in the customs of the Kojahs, but the reforming party did not then cease to attend the Jamat Khana. They attended it by force with the aid of policemen. [Case where a man died Rs. 10 for a recommendation and irrelevant answers].

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am a dealer in firewood, and I also export wool to England. The firm to which I belong exports about the fourth of wool yearly. I have read the books of the Kojahs. In the *Dasavtar*, the Hinduism is confined to the ninth chapter.

Re-examined by Mr. Howard—The first, second, third, and so on to the ninth chapter of the *Dasavtar* are Hindoo.

The interpreter said he rendered the former answer of the witness quite correctly.

His Lordship observed that the witness was well deserving of the fine, and that no part of it would go to his Sirkar Sahebi.

Meetha Munje, examined by Mr. Howard, said—I am a Kojah, and belong to Jamnuggur; I am fifty-three or fifty-four years of age. I have lived in Bombay forty-one or forty-two years. I attended the Jamat Khana here before Aga Khan came, and I repeated the *Doosra* there. That was also done by the Kojahs of Jamnuggur before I left, which place, Kojahs have performed any religious ceremonies outside their Jamat Khana. [Reminded that there was a Kojah masjid in Bombay.] The masjid is for the performance of funeral ceremonies. On public occasions the Kojahs say prayer in the Suni fashion. At the time of which I speak the dust of Karbela was drunk in the Jamat Khana, and *mohars* made of it were used by the Kojahs in prayer. I never in that olden time heard the Kojahs say that Pir Sudrooddeen was a Suni. Pir Sudrooddeen is believed to have been a Shia, and to have been sent by Shri Sulam Shah, an ancestor of the Aga's, from Khorassan. In the time of which I have spoken Kojahs went on a pilgrimage to Mahullat, (at Tehran) and Kerman. None of my family went to the former place; the place was called *Durkhana*, being the residence of the Aga. A pilgrimage was also made by many Bombay Kojahs to Karbela, and they go there still. I myself went there fourteen years ago, and a second time three years ago; on the latter occasion accompanied by my family. I have not been at Mecca; I know only one Kojah who has gone there. When I went to Karbela I saw no Sunis make the pilgrimage. When I came to Bombay I found the *Sokiria*, the *Moula-kalam*, the *Dasavtar*, and other books in use amongst the Kojahs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am a dealer in dried fish, and trade with Calcutta, Kurrachee, &c. My business is worth a lakh of rupees, taking everything together, in the year. Like other Kojahs I respect the Aga. I gave evidence in the case before Sir E. Perry in 1851. I did not say anything then about the Kojahs being Shias, for that was not the question. I think I was asked in the course of my examination about the religious books of the Kojahs. I have heard Kojahs say in the olden times that they were Shias; there were only two respects in which they observed mental reservation—viz., in the performance of funeral and *nikkah* ceremonies. Two, or five, or ten Kojahs might attend the *Khootba*, but I never did. I was married in Kattyawar, in the Suni form, under mental reservation. There were many Mahomedans in the place, who might be here in a day's journey, but the Mahomedan customs had not been observed. Indeed it was the custom to marry in the Suni form. I consider that there is no sin in being married in a Suni form under mental reservation. At the place where I was married there were fifty Kojah houses, and about 200 or 250 houses of other Mussulmans. *Takhir* (mental reservation) has been carried on for the last two or four hundred years. The Kojahs adopted it because they were few in the land. No other Mussulmans than Kojahs use the *Doosra*. The *Doosra* is repeated by one person; the others assent, say "Ali, Ali, Ali," and turn over their rosary, during the recitation. The pedigree of Aga Khan is repeated at the end of the *Doosra* as part of it.

Ebrahim Jaitha, a Bombay Kojah, 49 or 42 years of age, was then examined by the Advocate General. After a great deal of corroborative evidence, the witness stated, with regard to *dasoon*, that he had never paid it, nor had his father, but that many Kojahs in Bombay still paid it. He had paid the birth, marriage, burial, and new moon fees. Those went to Aga Khan, and they would not be made unless they went to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—Witness said what he paid was a tax, and must be paid.

Mr. Scoble—Do you consider that any one but Her Majesty has a right to impose a tax?

Witness—No one but she has a right to do so.

Mr. Scoble—Then your payment to the Aga is a sort of voluntary imposition?

Witness—It is a payment for *dhurm*—for the sake of our religion.

Mr. Scoble—Then it is paid voluntarily, is it?

Witness—What is required by the rules of the Jamat must be paid.

His Lordship—Do you think those who pay *dasoon* more religious or more foolish than those who don't?

Witness—They must be more religious.

Cross-examination continued—Among the Kojahs of Bombay there is an annual procession, called Sundul, in honour of Pir Mahomed Shah, whose *durgah* is in the burial ground of the community. Sunis also have that procession. The Kojahs have it. Kojahs have in another similar occasion at Mahim in honour of Pir Hasan, which none but Kojahs observe.

By the Court—Both of those were Kojah Pirs and descendants of Pir Sudrooddeen.

By Mr. Scoble—No other Shias in Bombay have any such processions as those, but Sunis who are not Kojahs have them.

His Lordship remarked that the force of this point would depend upon whether other Shias in Bombay had Pirs buried here.

Mr. Scoble said his intention was to show that Shias never took part in those processions.

By Mr. Scoble—I never heard of any Shias but Kojahs having Pirs buried in Bombay, while Sunis have *durgahs* of saints, and therefore have processions.

By the Court—There is a tomb of Moogdoom Shah in Mahim to which Sunis go in procession.

By Mr. Scoble—There is a fair at Mahim in honour of Moogdoom, which I have gone to see.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—I did not attend that fair with any feeling of devotion. When I said that Sunis have processions in honour of Pir Mahomed Shah, I only meant that they joined in similar processions. There is a feast given by Kojahs in the Jamat Khana on the last day of the fair in honour of that saint;—for there is such a fair held, which lasts for two or three days. It is held at the burial ground in Chuttree Soorang Street; it takes place in a compound where there are no tombs. I am not speaking in regard to Persia or any other place than Bombay when I say that none but the Kojahs and Sunis had *durgahs* of Pirs.

The Court then adjourned.

Thursday, 21st June, 1866.

Shireef Gangjee, who said he was a Bombay Kojah, 40 years of age, was examined by the Advocate General for the defence. His evidence was purely corroborative. Bat Shaik Mohidun, Kokani Mahomedan, also gave corroborative evidence.

The Advocate General stated that this completed the case of his client, Aga Khan, the first defendant.

Mr. McCulloch, who appeared for a number of other defendants, said it was not his intention to offer any additional evidence.

Mr. Scoble requested an adjournment of the Court till the following day to enable him to prepare his reply on behalf of the relators.

The Court thereupon rose.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(*Thursday, 21st June*, 1866.)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

ANOTHER APPEAL AGAINST A DECISION OF MR. ANSTEY'S.

Mugunbhoy Henchand vs. *Manchoobhoy Cullandass*.

IN this cause the Advocate General, with Mr. Howard, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Hayllar, for the respondent.

The appeal was again a decision given by Mr. Justice Anstey in a suit respecting certain shares of the Mazagon Reclamation Company, which the appellant had contracted to sell to the respondent on the 1st July last, the contract being of a Sutta nature, and the respondent having failed to fulfil his part of the contract by refusing to receive the shares, or the documents purporting to represent them, at the time specified. Judgment was given for the defendant by Mr. Justice Anstey upon the plaint.

The Advocate General, in opening the case for the appellant, stated that his client was the vendor of the two Mazagon shares contracted for, which were to be delivered on the 1st of July, the contract containing a provision that, in the event of the defendant not accepting delivery on the date specified, the vendor should have the option of selling the shares on his account, which was done, and the defendant was sued for the difference of the price at which the shares were sold and the contract price. The written statement of the defendant, which was filed after the proper time, did not, he believed, raise any question as to the transaction being of the nature of a time-bargain, the defence set up being a failure on the part of the vendor to complete his part of the contract at the appointed time, and the provisions of the Wagering Act. The cause came to a hearing on the 18th December last, and was decided on the next day. There were two contracts sued upon, the first of which did not specify any particular share, and was simply for the sale and purchase of a share in the Mazagon Reclamation Company; the second related to a particular share, the number of which was inserted in the contract. It had been shown in evidence that, at the time at which the contracts were entered into, there only existed what was known as the scrip, representing the shares of the Company, and that the books of the Company were opened only on the 29th of June. It had also been shown that the plaintiff was on the 1st July possessed of two shares, one of them being the particular share mentioned in the second contract, and that he tendered these shares with all the title procurable at the time for the defendant's acceptance.

The learned Judge who heard the case seemed to think that the plaintiff was bound to supply a full and valid title to the shares contracted for at the time agreed upon, otherwise the action must fail, and he averred that it was a serious fact for the plaintiff's case that no such title could be shown on the 1st of July, there being no proper register of shareholders or transfer books kept by the Company up to the end of June, and the only book produced purporting to be such a register being what was called a "stock ledger." The Judge quoted *Humble* v. *Langston* and several of the great South sea cases, which, in his (Mr. Bayley's) opinion, were not applicable to the case in point, and he was satisfied that the plaintiff was ready and willing at the time stated to fulfil his part of the contract. Unfortunately the notice book of Mr. Cumrodeen Tyabjee, who acted as legal adviser to the plaintiff in the matter, and whose clerk was present when the tender was made, had disappeared at the time, and although search was made for it, could not be found, and consequently could not be produced in evidence; it had, however, he understood, since turned up.

Mr. Anstey Westropp—I suppose it went into temporary retirement.

Mr. Bayley—Very likely, my Lord. Mr. Justice Anstey went on to say that if scrip, and not certificates, were in the hands of the plaintiff on the 1st July, and this only were he tendered by him, the requirements of the law had not been satisfied. This was, he submitted, the chief error into which the learned Judge had fallen. Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridass, who acted on behalf of the defendant, said in evidence that he did not remember what the documents were which were tendered on behalf of the plaintiff, but the stamp was objected to as insufficient, and on this account the shares were rejected. The learned Judge had added that, in the case of Langston, the contract was not in view of the case, as was shown by the decisions he had quoted, and there was nothing in the climate or the colour of the inhabitants of Bombay to warrant a different interpretation of that which had been given by the learned Judges in England for the last hundred years. The neglect of the Company to keep books, as they were naturally expected to do, and the neglect of the plaintiff to take the unusual course of refusing out a writ claiming against them a scrip for them to do so, was fatal to his case, and he must, according to the decision of the learned Judge, suffer the loss to which he was subjected by this neglect.

The Court asked if it was by means of the register book that transfers of shares were effected.

The Advocate General replied that it was done by means of the transfer book, not by the register book.

The Court—Then it appears that what the learned Judge complained of was the absence of a transfer book?

The Chief Justice then asked what was meant by the "stock ledger."

The Advocate General said he was unable to explain, and Mr. Hayllar, who was present at the hearing, said that the clerk who brought the book to Court at first said it was the transfer book, and it was not until a considerable amount of evidence had been given of its contents that it was discovered, to the surprise of all concerned in the case, that the only "stock ledger" was printed on it. He confessed he was unable to explain the meaning of the title, and everybody seemed equally at a loss at the time.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that if it contained the matter which should have appeared in the transfer book it must have been the transfer book, no matter what its title was.

The Advocate General then proceeded to read some extracts from the evidence of the clerk as to the contents of the book, which he said contained the names of those who were shareholders on the 1st July, his client being down for five shares.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that it appeared that on the witness stating that the book in question was not the ledger for 1865, Mr. White objected to its being received in evidence, and that Mr. Howard said he had no intention of putting it in.

The Advocate General went on to state that the share mentioned in the second contract, No. 150, which the clerk said he believed to be the one belonging to letter of allotment No. 973, was in the hands of the plaintiff on the 1st July, and was tendered to the defendant on his behalf.

The Chief Justice said that this case appeared to him to be different from any that he had yet heard bearing on the readiness and willingness of the vendor to fulfil his contract, it being in this case impossible to effect the transfer on the day named, and he alone not being one of damages for breach of contract or for specific performance.

The Advocate General went on to state that the evidence of the plaintiff's moonim showed that he had in his possession, on the 29th of June, letters of allotment relating to 5 shares of the Mazagon Company, and that he exchanged these for share certificates between that date and the 1st July, when he offered, in presence of Mr. Tyebjee's clerk, two of the certificates to the defendant for acceptance, and they were refused, not because they were not the proper documents, but because the stamp was insufficient, a defect which he offered to remedy at once. There was no question raised as to the validity of the documents, and another fact it was at the house of the defendant, and another that it was at another house a short distance from it.

The Court—Then you tendered a share certificate, not scrip, for the share mentioned in the contract?

The Advocate General—Yes, we have that stated in evidence; we tendered share certificates, one of them being the one spoken of in one of the contracts, according to the statement of the Company's clerk, and I submit that, with regard to the other, it mattered not what share was tendered, so that it was a Mazagon share, no particular share being spoken of by the contract. The five letters of allotment which the plaintiff held were produced in Court by the clerk of the Company, into whose hands they had returned in exchange for share certificates such as were to be had at the time. These were, it had been shown in evidence, considered as the shares, and treated as such in the market at the time. They were not produced in Court, having been sold by the plaintiff, but the fact of the production of the letters of allotment by the Company proved that they had been issued in respect of those letters. He submitted that the requisite tender had been made with all the title procurable at the time, and proceeded to read extracts from the evidence to prove this. There was no evidence called, he said, to rebut this, and no cross-examination of any importance as to the nature of the documents tendered, which were only required by the Act to be documents bearing the common seal of the Company, and stating that the plaintiff was the holder of so many shares, and he submitted that there was sufficient evidence to prove that the requirements of the law had been complied with. Here it turned out that the evidence of the Company's clerk had been cancelled by Mr. Anstey, in consequence of his stating that the book was the stock ledger, and of Mr. Howard's statement that he did not intend to put it in evidence.

The Court remarked that Mr. Anstey had no right to cancel this evidence. If it was objected to, the objection should have been taken by the defendant at the commencement, it being evidence of the contents of a document which was not in evidence; but the evidence having been received could not be cancelled.

Mr. Howard said that he never submitted to any such proceeding, and was astounded when he found out that the evidence had been cancelled by the learned Judge. He did not put in the book because, having got all the evidence he wanted without doing so, it was unnecessary to do so then, but there was nothing in that, he thought, to invalidate the evidence of the witness.

The Advocate General, after reading the words of the contract, which required that the plaintiff should do all in his power to give a valid and proper title to the shares, submitted that this had been done, as was shown by the evidence, and contended that there were no grounds for the course pursued by the learned Judge who heard the case.

Mr. Howard followed, and maintained that the burden of proof that the title was an invalid one lay with the defence, and as the defendant shirked the witness-box, that circumstance would weigh with the Court, which would not require so strict a proof of valid title under such circumstances as where evidence had been called to rebut the title, there being in this instance not even cross-examination against it.

Mr. Pigot replied at some length to the arguments of Mr. Howard and the Advocate General, and in support of Mr. Anstey's decision, contending that there was no proof of the things tendered being what was specified in the contract, and that such proof was essential to the case for the plaintiff, whatever Mr. Howard thought to the contrary.

The Chief Justice remarked that the contract, on the plaintiff's side, engaged to deliver shares on the payment of the money by the defendant, the latter being able to compel performance before the time agreed on by paying the money, and the vendor not having the advantage of selling at any time previous, but being bound to a particular day; it was not therefore necessary for him to prove his readiness and willingness unless the defendant first proved his, and the evidence certainly seemed the other way.

After some further argument from Mr. Pigot the Court rose.

Yesterday, on their Lordships taking their seats, Mr. Pigot said that there was one other point he wished to draw their Lordships' attention to, and it was the only other point that occurred to him. There was the evidence of the plaintiff's moonim to show that he had in his possession on the day in question only five Mazagon shares, two of which belonged to customers, one to another person whose name he gave, and another to himself as distinguished from his master; thus leaving him in possession of only one share of the five wherewith to fulfil a contract which was for two shares.

The Court said that there was no proof that he had not power to sell any of the other shares, and as there had been no cross-examination on the point it went for nothing.

Mr. Hayllar then addressed the Court on behalf of the respondent, saying that one of the issues raised was whether the contracts were null and void under the terms of the Wagering Act, a point which was barely mentioned at the hearing, as the learned Judge expressed himself so strongly in their favour on the point of readiness and willingness, that they thought it unnecessary to take up His Lordship's time by going into evidence on the issue relating to the Wagering Act.

The Court said it appeared, as matters had turned out, that it would have been better to have done.

Mr. Hayllar said that he was also of that opinion; they stood in this position, that they were prejudiced by His Lordship's kindness in deciding the case in their favour as he had done.

The Court remarked that the result showed that it did not always shorten cases of this kind to refrain from going into the whole of the evidence, and asked if Mr. Hayllar meant to contend that there was sufficient evidence before the Court to find on the issue raised on the Wagering Act.

Mr. Hayllar said he should hardly contend that, as it would be unfair to the opposite side to deprive them of the opportunity of cross-examining on the point, but if their Lordships thought that on the first issue there was sufficient evidence to warrant the finding for the plaintiff, he should ask them to consider whether there was not sufficient evidence on the learned Judge's notes to justify them in calling for further evidence on the issue from the defendant under section 355 of the Code. The issue had not been abandoned at the trial, and was not pressed simply on account of the finding of the learned Judge, and he should therefore ask their Lordships to either send the case back for further evidence on that issue, or to hear such evidence themselves. It only remained for him to point out a few points in the answers of the moonim, proving that those contracts were for the 1st July last, and were part of a number, some of which were still unsettled at the time of the hearing. He mentioned these facts merely to show that there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the wagering nature of the contracts to call upon their Lordships for the call for further evidence on the point.

The Court remarked that this was unnecessary.

Mr. Hayllar then sat down.

The Advocate General replied, saying that the issue which had just been mentioned by the learned counsel on the opposite side was an after-thought, as it had been left out by his learned friend Mr. Pigot, and the position of the issue in a subordinate place on the plaint showed that it was considered by the plaintiff subordinate to the issue on which the finding was arrived at by the learned Judge, and was not, as had been suggested, the principal issue on which the defence relied. There was nothing in evidence on the point except what appeared on the notes of the learned Judge, which did not intimate such a state of things as Mr. Hayllar had suggested. The learned Judge said that he should be obliged to find for the defendant on the first and third issues, and then was the time for the point to have been raised if the defence meant to rely on it. There was nothing, he contended, to induce the Court to send the case back for trial under the 355th section.

The Court said that the previous section gave the Court the option of sending the case back if the Judge below had neglected to determine an issue.

The Advocate General said that it appeared to him that the point was abandoned.

The Court said that on the contrary it appeared to have been mentioned by the then Advocate General. It would not be exactly the proper course, as Judge expressed so very decided an opinion on a case, for counsel to say, "Oh, but you may be wrong, and I wish you would receive evidence on this other point."

The Advocate General said certainly not, but still he did not think that there was sufficient evidence on the point to induce their Lordships to send the case back on that issue, and he cited a case from an English *Nisi Prius* report to prove that all had been done by the plaintiff under the contracts that was necessary to their fulfilment. If, he said, the Company broke the law, by not keeping a register, a contingency that could not enter into the minds of the contracting parties, they were amenable to the law for their neglect, and that neglect ought not, he submitted, to be allowed to operate to the prejudice of others in the position of his client, who had done all he had been shown all that lay in his power to fulfil his part of the contract, and was only unable to put the name of the defendant on the register because no such register existed. This was all he had to urge.

The Chief Justice said that in this case the learned Judge before whom it came for hearing had framed three issues,—the first of which was, whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract with the defendant on the basis of the plaint at the time fixed, viz., the 1st of July? second, whether the contract was null and void under the provisions of the Wagering Act? and third, whether the defendant was indebted as mentioned in paragraph 3 of the plaint? The answer to the first issues was not tried, and the third appeared to have been introduced with reference to earnest money, as stated to have been paid in the 6th paragraph of the plaint, and with reference to the correspondence between the parties. The material question for the determination of the Court was, whether the first issue was properly found for the defendant by the learned Judge; below? The allegation on the part of the plaintiff was that on the first issue there was which he was bound to do for the due fulfilment of his part of the contract, but that the defendant would not accept. The issue was "whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract?" The question was not because he should look through the contract and see what the vendor was bound to do, and the Court would then consider whether the learned Judge was justified in finding that issue for the defendant. It appeared to him that, on the 1st July, when it was the time fixed by the contract for performance on the part of the vendor, he had in his possession such certificates as were required by the Act, and that these were of such shares as he was bound to deliver. It was a question of fact, and the fact of these shares standing at that time in his name was *prima facie* evidence of his title according to the terms of the Act, which provided that shares standing in the name of a vendor should be held to be his property. Everything appeared to be effected to the vendee in the books of the Company, and, although the Company had no transfer book, they had issued certificates which were *prima facie* evidence of the vendor's title, and the question was whether he had not in his possession at the time fixed in the contract, and that he offered them for the acceptance of the defendant. He did not think there was any evidence of the insufficiency of the stamps on the certificates, but even if there was, and by the evidence, there being no further proof than a remark made by one of the witnesses, which might or might not be well founded, and, if they were insufficient, that was a defect which might have been easily remedied, and it appeared to him that the vendor offered to do this at the time; he therefore thought that no valid objection could be made to the tender on that ground. The vendor appeared to have had the necessary documents in his possession on the 1st of July, and instead of asserting his title to them in his power to transfer the shares to the purchaser. It was important that the terms of the Act required that the transfer should be effected in the books of the Company, and that the vendor should appear therein in the name of the vendor till this was done. In the contracts in question the vendor agreed to do all things necessary on his part to enable the purchaser to effect this transfer, and he bear the expense of doing so, and the only question then was, what was necessary to the transfer? Was it necessary only to execute a transfer deed, and to hand it over with the shares to the purchaser; or was it necessary to go further and effect transfer in the books of the Company before handing over the documents? It appeared to him that the law was plain on this point, and that it was the duty of the purchaser to have himself registered as the holder of the shares purchased, and that the vendor's title to the shares remained as security for the purchase money, and could be recovered by the vendor in case of this not being done. To his mind there appeared to be no doubt as to the law on this point, that where the vendor had transferred the share to the purchaser, and executed a deed of transfer, and delivered it over to the transferee, it would become his duty as well as his interest to go to the Company and get the transfer made in his name: the words of the section retaining the name of the vendor till the transfer completed, giving the Company a hold upon him for the payment of calls &c. and he in turn possessing a hold on the share during the same period. The contracts in this case did not engage that the transfer should be registered before the 1st July, but only that all the assistance in his power to get the transfer effected and bear the expense of such transfer. The learned Judge, however, appeared to think otherwise, and seemed of opinion that there was no evidence as to the nature of the transfer registered in the Company's books, and that until this was done he would not have performed his part of the contract. He thought that, if this were so, the vendor would be responsible for the performance of such condition, but it appeared to him that he had complied with terms of the contract and that the vendor was ready and willing to do all that he was required by it to do. There was no evidence to prove that he was not ready to take legal proceedings to compel the Company to register the shares in the manner required by law, and he showed by presenting the shares that he was ready to perform his part. He therefore thought that the issue should have been found for the plaintiff. There was another point mentioned which he thought ought to be noticed, viz. that the vendor was not in a position to transfer the shares before the first of July. He thought that if the vendor had been called on to transfer the shares upon payment of the purchase money before the first of July and had failed to do so, he would have broken his contract and could not afterwards have enforced it; but if the purchaser allowed the whole of the time to elapse before making such a demand of the vendor, it was sufficient for the latter to show the readiness and willingness to perform his part of the contract on the first of July, and it was not material for him to show that he was in possession of the shares before that date. On these grounds he was of opinion that the decree of the learned Judge below must be reversed on the first issue. The second issue had not been decided, and what had taken place regarding it appeared to be this, that the learned Judge intimated so strongly his opinion that the case must be decided for the defence on the other issues that the learned counsel on that side refrained from offering evidence upon it. There was nothing in the conduct of the learned counsel in the matter to bind him to the case as it now stood, and the effect of this would be that the cause must be remanded to be tried on this issue in one of the division courts. It would be open for both sides to attend and call evidence, as the proceedings at the former trial would not be available at the hearing. As the case would naturally come again before this Court after the issue had been decided he should reserve the question of the costs of this appeal until it came up again for hearing.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that the learned Chief Justice had so fully expressed the views of the Court in the matter that he felt it would be a mere waste of time for him to add anything to his remarks upon it.

The hearing of the case on the second issue was then fixed for Monday the 9th July.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—All who have witnessed the brave exertions to save life, made by the sailors and soldiers who have been engaged at the wreck, will, I think, agree that these men deserve some reward more substantial than mere praise. I would suggest, therefore, that a subscription be set on foot with the view of rewarding them, and I have no doubt Mr. W. H. Crawford or Mr. H. Cleveland would undertake the management of it if asked to do so.

LIFE BOAT.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On reading the account of the wreck of the *Diamond*, in your impression of to-day, I was surprised to see it therein stated that, "the life-boat belonging to the P. & O. Company was commanded by Captain McCulloch; and the crew was composed of Europeans and Chinamen." I beg leave to state that the boat in question was under the command of Mr. H. B. Greaves, the Company's Dockmaster, and that it was mainly owing to the great amount of pluck and energy displayed by him, that the boat was enabled to make two such successful passages. The crew consisted entirely of Chinamen.

Bombay, 22nd June.

MR. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS' TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The creditors of Mr. Karsandas Madhavadas ought to be in a state of jubilation on reading the announcement in to-day's papers. Their interests cannot but be well-looked after by no less than *four* trustees, but when, in addition, they have the experience of Mr. H. B. Macculloch at probably a very moderate figure, say Rs. 1,500 per mensem, surely they may calculate on getting back at least seventeen annas in the rupee!

But—how about Mr. Macculloch's own little affairs? I can understand Mr. Macculloch being appointed to manage other people's affairs, but who is to manage Mr. Macculloch's?

ENQUIRER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

POONA, 20TH JUNE.

I WILL not attempt in this letter to give you a list of arrivals. This might do two or three weeks hence, but at present they are, to use an advertising phrase, too numerous to mention. The monsoons too have arrived, setting in, however, very gently. The wind which had been blowing in furious gusts all Saturday last, subsided about 5 P. M., and then without a single thunderclap, or electric flash, and with only light fleecy clouds in the zenith, an extremely light drizzle commenced, growing almost imperceptibly heavier and heavier till about midnight, when the light drizzle had passed into a very heavy shower. Shower has succeeded shower with but few and short intermissions ever since, and, I imagine, we must have had five or six inches of rain. This has been to the great relief of all suffering from scarcity of water; and to the extinction of all interest on the part of the public as to the state of the machinery at the bund, though we trust not on the part of Government.

Yesterday the daughter of Mr. Fenton, our senior chaplain, was married to Mr. Battiscombe. The wedding breakfast was laid in the Assembly Rooms with covers for about 80. The party in the church was also unusually large, and the gallery appeared to be crowded with sympathising spectators, for none in Poona have a larger circle of friends and well wishers than the father of the bride, and his approaching departure is viewed with the profoundest regret. The wedding service was conducted by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Leigh Lye.

I suppose your educational schemes, which were so prominently before the public a short time ago, have now been paralyzed by the panic. The Scottish part of your schemes, we have heard, was at a stand still for want of teachers. The reverse of this obtains here; for I am told of an excellent and highly educated young lady, (Miss Wright), who has established a school under the patronage of the Scotch chaplain, and as yet has got no scholars. She does not advertise, and so perhaps is unknown.

As regards means of education, we are on the whole much better off than you in Bombay. Perhaps it may be interesting to high and low among intending visitors, if I go a little into detail. First then there are the army and regimental schools, of which I have no personal knowledge; but, judging from the last published report of the council of military education, much cannot be said in their favour; at Kirkee especially, the report says, the children "knew nothing." Next there is the large convent school, where we believe a good elementary education is given. Another in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, is the about-to-be-established school of St. Vincent de Paul, towards which Rs. 1,500 has been subscribed, and a monthly donation of Rs. 65 promised up to date, but about Rs. 6,500 are still wanted for a reserve fund, which, as private reserve funds are rapidly vanishing, there may be some delay in getting. Next to be mentioned is Mr. Cassidy's school, which has turned out some first-class scholars to the revenue survey and other places. Next there is an excellent school established by the Rev. Mr. Fenton, and taught by Mr. Hall, in the main street of the Sudder Bazaar. It has at present about 40 or 50 scholars, and promises to command for itself a large share of public patronage; and, last of all, there are several parts of camp small schools kept for infant children by widows and others, who give excellent but moderate charges,—which by the bye are not always honestly paid,—impart the rudiments of education. At the time when children are of such tender age as to be still at the alphabet and spelling, they do better under the tuition of a good motherly woman than roughing it in a large school. These schools are in fact the feeders of the larger ones, and it would be well if Government and the friends of education generally gave them some countenance and encouragement instead of as at present steadily ignoring their existence.

Something is to be done as soon as Sir Robert Napier arrives to provide means of education for the children of the poor European military pensioners scattered about the bazaar and city. Towards this object the Brigade Major at personal meetings has sought advice and suggestions from some of the better informed pensioners.

The passage-at-arms between Sir William Mansfield and Captain Jervis is as much talked about in camp as the present much more engrossing matter connected with "Algra" which appears to be troubled.

It is currently believed that the storm which has now burst was gathering between them for many months before they left this presidency; and much surprise is expressed that neither party sought to sever the official connection when Sir William became Commander-in-Chief in India.

But, as I said, people have too much affecting themselves personally just now, to pay as much attention as they otherwise might to Simla squabbles; and are thinking a good deal more of their own prospective lack of rupees, than of the Captain Jervis hopes to get from Sir William Mansfield. We hear on all sides of us of worn out Government servants who cannot retire, of children who cannot be educated, of widows and orphans who cannot hope to escape poverty, verging upon absolute starvation, unless fallen, and falling Banks re-pay their depositors. It is singular to find how few there are in camp not affected directly or indirectly by the present monetary crisis; but still there are a few, who may, if they be so disposed, rejoice that they are not now in trouble, as other men, because they have had nothing to lose; making market of what they had not, like the deaf man in a tremendous din, who rubbed his hands together with great glee when he saw his friends holding their ears. But there are just a few others in camp who have not lost by the Banks, and yet are much more disposed for tears than felicitations. Their case is just this, they cannot get possession of anything to lose, and as we believe our present excellent Commander-in-Chief could almost by a wave of his hand relieve their distress, we do not hesitate in the cause of humanity to beg his kind attention to the matter. We allude to the widows and their orphan children, dependent for support upon the Sappers and Miners' Widows' Fund. We are told that their pensions have been withheld four, five, and six months, while their appeals for payment have been met with,—we do not just *yet* see why with rudeness, but certainly with something that is *not* a characteristic in the bearing of honourable and generous-hearted men towards the weak and defenceless. It should be remembered that these widows are not asking charity, nor even a favour at the hands of the Sappers' Committee, but for that to which they have a legal and equitable right, purchased by monthly subscriptions paid by their late husbands.

We ask the interference of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; (1) because it is a service fund, constituted under Government authority; (2) because if we be correctly informed, appeals to regimental authorities have hitherto failed; and (3) because it is probable some improvement can be introduced into the management of the fund. This last remark is based upon a statement which has reached us, that one of the parties appealed to said, "He knew nothing about the fund; he only *signed the papers*." Just so;—the remark has far more applicability to things as they exist in India, than "take care of Dowb" had to the state of matters in the Crimea. There are more offices than the one to be found, we make no doubt, where the work, if done, is done by intelligent subordinates, while the "Heads" draw the pay, take all the credit,—when there is any,—"know nothing about the work; only sign the papers;" but this is not the state of matters which best suits the management of a widows' and orphans' fund, and, if on examination it is found to exist, we doubt not Sir Robert Napier will soon put things in better order.

SIMLA, 12TH JUNE.

THE heat is increasing every day, and appears unprecedented within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Light clothing, such as is worn

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
THEBERTHUMDAS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co,
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand	1s. 12d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for sale custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 13th May 1866. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

શ્રી દ્વીપકલ્પ પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

चि एशियेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROSES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (S. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MADDEN, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—90, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Karachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... At 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at. 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee ; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINDSOR, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ..... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits for fixed periods, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LARGANTEM, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Dehrgdhun (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 2r. 1d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	..at 2r. 0¼d.	"
3 do.	..at 2r. 0⅛d.	"
2 do.	..at 2r. 0⅛d.	"
1 do.	..at 2r. 0⅛d.	"
On demand	..at 2r. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..at. 1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 11½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee ; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above	£50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 6	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 5	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay 10th March 1866.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROSES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTEXY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Gray and Coles, London, and Gray & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BICH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fraron & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Macklillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Stenart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d.	
4 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	
3 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	
1 month's	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s. 0⅛d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 4 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for sale custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 1st May 1866. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SHEDJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

શ્રી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઈના, એંડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

श्री बाक अफ हीदुस्टान, चारना, एंड जापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN *40,000* SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Hearne, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding ½ per cent. per annum.

Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

The deposit to be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CROSE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital £,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BROOKE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
4 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
3 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
2 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
1 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
On Demand	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at the rate of		1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	"
3 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
2 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
1 do.	do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s. 0d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable in the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities for sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. : Saturdays 12 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money on which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close ; Socials ; Stanhope Phaetons ; Mail Phaetons ; Waggonettes ; Dog Carts, with hood on four wheels ; Buggies ; Children's Perambulators ; Locomotive Cantering Horses ; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

BILLIARD CUES—Just received a stock of best English made ASH BILLIARD CUES. Net Cash each, Rs. 7.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers.—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Guage.
1 Compass (winged.)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot and Brush.
1 Oil Stone.	3 Turn Screws.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	1 Bed Wrench.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Ch